THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1831. NO. 41.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE.
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1v

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STTS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency:
More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa"

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jn. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Prestg. Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock. A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY
At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, *open a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

CAST SHEET LEAD,
Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in the Iron business, at Z. Packard's rolling mill, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and will transact business under the firm of PACKARD & ESTEP. They have on hand Hoop, Sheet, and Firebed Iron; Jumata Nails; Hammered Shovels and Spades; Straw Cutters; Steel Plate Hoes and Shovels—superior articles, all warranted. ☞Any orders from their friends will be promptly executed, on the most accommodating terms.

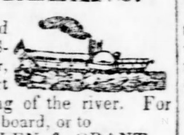
Z. PACKARD,
Jan 11—1mo. EPH'M ESTEP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January 18, 1831.*

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 25 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond June 5—tf

LAW NOTICE.
WILLIAM E. RUSSELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NEW LISBON, OHIO,

ATTENDS to the practice of the Law in Columbiana, Trumbull, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Portage counties, State of Ohio. He has made an arrangement with W. W. FETTERMAN, Esq. of the city of Pittsburgh, by which any business, claims for collection, &c. may be immediately transmitted to him and promptly attended to. Feb. 4—6t

NOW SAY NOT FORTUNE'S FICKLE!!!
Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

DRAWN Nos. of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1831:—

33, 1, 61, 6, 33, 14. 54, 62, 30.

Nos. 6, 14, 33, one quarter of the Grand Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Was sold to Mr. Owen Aston, vender, who disposed of it to a gentleman of this city.

Nos. 1, 6, 30, a Prize of three hundred—whole ticket—sent to Messrs. Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Virginia.

Nos. 33, 54, 62, a Prize of three hundred dollars, sent to Greensburgh, Pennsylvania.

Nos. 14, 30, 62, one quarter of the Capital Prize of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars, sent to a gentleman in Ohio. Besides several of three hundred, one hundred, fifty, forty, &c. sold to citizens and correspondents abroad.

Our friends will see by the above list, that Fortune still holds forth at her old favorite's.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Ag't. for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. February 4, 1831.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Birmingham road company, are hereby notified that an election, for officers of said company, will be held at the House of JOHN OBEY, at the South end of the Monongahela Bridge, in St. Clair Township, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. PATTERSON,
F. WENDT,
J. BELTZHOOVER,
J. McDONALD,
D. O'CONNER,
O. ORMSBY,
R. BURKE,
F. BAUSMAN.

February 4.—3t.

NOTICE.—The annexed list of names is published in obedience to the following resolution of the Councils, adopted on the 27th December last:—"*Resolved*, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Treasurer be instructed to publish the names of all creditors, or persons having a credit on the Treasurer's books for old paving, redeemable in Taxes, in two of the public newspapers of the city, and that he take immediate measures for collecting the balance overpaid or allowed in the Taxes on old paving," viz:

William M'Knight	John Hodge
P. M. Dillon	Murdoch M'Leod
John Eaton	John Gallagher
Patrick M'Manny	William Graham, Jr.
Robert Campbell	William M'Gowan
John Martin	Mr. Mitchell
Daniel Beltzhoover	Michael Hanton
John Thompson	George Smith
Ebenezer M'Gutlin	Philip Bradly
John H. Chaplin	James Guy
Edward M'Quaide	John Beggs
Mr. Stokely	John Reed
Neille Kennedy	James Stokes
George Irwin	James Crosier
John Roberts	Rees Jones
Andrew Galway	George Vogan
James Woodburn	John Young
James Sproat	Joseph Campbell
Ebenezer Beatty	James Patterson
Britton Brunot	Aaron Denman
James Jelly	Estate of H. Weidner
Joseph Cannon	David Clide
James Clark	David Evans
William Barrett	Leo. Dobbin
Alex'r Addison	William Arthurs
Alex'r M'Donald	F. B. Holmes
Mrs. Cecil	

WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Treas'r.

Treasurer's Office, Feb. 4, 1831.

☞Those persons embraced in the latter clause of the above resolution, will see the necessity, and are hereby notified, to make immediate payment to me. Their names are subjoined, with the amount overpaid or allowed, viz:

Joseph Harris' heirs, - -	$15 87
Thomas Collins' heirs, - -	27 45
James Guy's heirs, - -	2 54
Henry Fulton's heirs, - -	2 41
Thomas Wallace's heirs, - -	20 87
Wm. R. Graham, - -	3 00
Benj. Balsley's heirs, - -	1 42
George Stewart, - - -	4 41
James Shields, - - -	3 48
Ralph Culbertson's heirs, - -	9 53
Transfer from Thomas Hazelton to John Thaw, - - -	36 46

WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Treas'r.

Pittsburgh, February 4—3t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for several extensive New England Manufactories, will have constantly for sale, by the Package, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, a large assortment of desirable DOMESTIC GOODS, viz:

Merrimack Prints;
Hamilton White and Colored Cotton, and Colored Worsted Goods;
Mathuen Sheetings and Tickings;
Appleton Cottons;
Lowell Heavy Sheetings and Osnaburgs;
Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings;
Lancaster Cottons;
Amsbury Flannels, &c. &c. &c. &c.

They refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh.

GRANT & WARD,
No. 4, Lorman Row, Hanover street, Baltimore.

February 4—1mo.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscribers having been appointed trustees of Richard Flint, an absconding debtor, all persons indebted to the said Flint, are required to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to such debtor, to the subscribers forthwith; and all creditors of said Flint are required to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands duly authenticated.

LEWIS PETERSON,
JOHN ROBINSON,
JOHN CASSADY.

February 4.—3t

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18 ALLEN & GRANT.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

The papers in which we have met these lines, publish them as having been written by the Rev. C. Wolfe, of Ireland, on the death of his wife.—It is however asserted, that Mr. W. was never married; yet the authorship is not denied—and those who have been acquainted with his poetic efforts, will easily believe in his competency to produce the lines, even, though the fact be as represented.

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be;
It never through my mind had pass'd
That time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou should'st smile no more.

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak—thou dost not say
What thou ne'er left'st unsaid,
And now I feel, as well I may,
Dear ———, thou art dead!

If thou would'st stay, e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene—
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been:
While e'en thy chill, bleak corse I have,
Thou seemest still my own;
But there, I lay thee in thy grave—
And I am now alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me:
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore!

From the New York Atlas.

A LOVER, WITH HIS MINIATURE.

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO THE PROMISED BRIDE.

I come, I come,—with the opening year,—
With the changeless wish of affection dear,
And the smile that beam'd when thy step was nigh.
Thou may'st wonder, perchance, that the speaking eye
And the glowing lip should be mute to thee—
Oh! when shall the hour of our meeting be.

Cherish me, sweetest. In this still breast
Is a love that can charm thy woes to rest;
That will tireless bend o'er thine hour of pain,
And exult when thy brow is serene again:
Earth hath too scanty a limit given
For its perfect root;—may it bloom in heaven.

Hartford Ct. H.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Standard, January 31.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sovereign, Captain Henry L. Champlin, which arrived from London yesterday, we have received London and Portsmouth papers of the 19th December.

The most important item of intelligence, is that of an insurrection at Warsaw, and the fleeing of the Grand Duke Constantine, from that city, beyond the Vistula. There can be no doubt that the Poles are about making a desperate effort to throw off the iron yoke under which they have groaned since the dethronement of Stanislaus, and the defeat of Kosciusko. The tyranny established by Catharine the Great, and perpetuated by her successors, is about to be resisted, if not successfully, at least for a long and bloody season.

Nor is this all. The Rhenish provinces of Russia are in commotion. Austria begins to assume a more warlike attitude. Switzerland is in arms, and there are evident signs that an appeal will be made by more than one nation to the infallibility of Artillery. The last accounts from Warsaw, are to 4th December, at which time a Provisional Government had been established in that city, on principles more hostile to the Russian government than had been originally avowed, and active measures had been taken to resist attack.

"At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,289 souls, exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1825 had therefore been 383,983.—The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Insurance Office, was 420,000,000 guldens (£33,250,000) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 186,554 souls, independent of a garrison of 15,000 men; and of this population 30,146 are of the Israelitish faith."

The London Court Journal of the latest date says—"We can state confidently, that up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of the three powers, relative to the affairs of Belgium." The same paper states, that "the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at Paris on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of one week, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country who have access to the best sources of information, *entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace.*"

Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th December, (latest) says—"The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present stock-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—'that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them,' was received with loud acclamations.

The London Courier of the 19th December says—"We are happy to say that the accounts received at the Home Office for the last few days, relative to the state of the country, are of a favorable nature."

Bell's Messenger of the 19th states, that the question of reform was agitated from one part of the country to the other: and petitions were daily appearing in Parliament, urging Ministers to fulfil their pledges upon this subject.

The committee on the Evesham election, have turned out the sitting members—Lord Kennedy, eldest son of Lord Casilis; and Sir Charles Cockerell, a large dealer in money; declaring that they have both been guilty of bribery—guilty of tempting a number of their fellow subjects to betray a high constitutional trust, and to disgrace themselves and the House of Commons, and bring shame upon the order to which the noble and wealthy personages so (most justly) dismissed from their seats, had hitherto been considered as belonging.

The trial of the ex-ministers of France was going on on the 15th December, and it was supposed would last about eleven days, and that the Peers would require at least 24 hours to deliberate on the sentence.

The following extract from the London Morning Herald of 14th and 15th December, will give the origin of the Polish Insurrection, and contain some speculations that are interesting.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A courier who left Berlin on the 4th inst. has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland:

"On Monday the 23th of November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from 500 to 600, took up arms, and, spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of musquets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry.—The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow citizens in a body.—The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post or arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two Aide-de-Camps of the Grand Duke were also slain.—The opinion at Warsaw was that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the Municipal police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch and Count Stanislaus Potosk were killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the Paymaster General were plundered. General Klopieck has taken the command of the Polish troops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri-colored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards is organizing.

The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finance, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a Proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of Sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two States shall be complete, and that no Russian military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland.—Lieutenant General Prince Adam Czartorinski was the first Minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor Alexander gave to that country a liberal constitution, the execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same Sovereign.—Prince Michael Radzivil, also Lieutenant General, is a cousin of Prince Anthony Radzivil, who is at present Governor General of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland,) and moreover brother in law to the King of Prussia.

"General Klopieck commanded with much distinction a Polish division in Spain, and in the campaign in Russia. Praga, whither the Grand Duke is fled with the Russians, is a suburb of Warsaw, and from which it is separated by the Vistula.—There is a bridge of boats between the town and the suburbs which was probably cut immediately by the two parties. The Vistula is very wide at that point. When the Austrians, in 1809, invaded Poland by the right bank of the river, they established themselves at Praga, without being able to take Warsaw. The Vistula divides the present kingdom of Poland into nearly equal parts. Thus the insurrection will probably extend over all the country between that river and the frontiers of Prussia; and if the Poles become masters of the fortress of Modlin, a few leagues to the north of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula, independence will likewise triumph in the province of Plosk, at Pultusk, at Ostrolenka, along the Bug and the Narew, names already gloriously consecrated in the military annals of the French and Polish nations. The Russians have some chance of keeping their ground more easily in the provinces of Augostoro, Podlacia, and Lublin. The Provisional Government, which enjoys the confidence of the people, is endeavoring to moderate their ardor, and prevent excesses."

Another account, which corroborates most of the facts stated, gives the following additional details:—"Poland has at length taken up again its standard, which was broken and branded, like that of France in 1815. For some time past the report that the Polish army was to march into Russia, whilst a Russian army would come to keep Poland in awe, occupied the public mind, already agitated by the news from France. It was openly said that the army would not suffer this insult, and every thing being prepared for the revolt, an opportunity alone was wanted. This presented itself by chance. The threat of flogging two Polish sub-officers of the Military School, induced these young patriots to rise. The Grand Duke Constantine, whose palace is without the town, mounted his horse at the first news of the insurrection, and advanced with three regiments of cavalry of the Russian Guards; but he soon found it was impossible to resist the popular torrent. At daybreak he withdrew, and was joined by the Chassems of the Polish Horse Guards, who had experienced some loss in the town. The first act of the government was to entrust the command of the troops to Gen. Klopieck, who, being under the surveillance of the Russian police, was not allowed to leave Warsaw for some years past. The Provisional Government has decreed the levy en masse of 20,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards."

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13.

We received last night the Messager des Chambres, and the Gazette de France of Saturday, and other Paris papers of Friday—their contents are important. The rumor of an insurrection in the Russian provinces of Poland, which we gave on Saturday from other authority, is strongly confirmed by these papers, and details given, which shows it to have been a movement of much more consequence than was at first apprehended. As it was there stated, it had the appearance of a partial mutiny amongst the troops; but it has now assumed all the character of a national effort, and is to the full extent a revolution of Poland against the dominion of Russia. All the Polish troops are in high rebellion, a Provisional Government is already appointed at Warsaw, and the Archduke Constantine, who was in the city, and had made some efforts to check the first movements, found himself unable to make head against them, and had retreated to the Vistula, with all the force which remained faithful to him, four regiments of Russians. The struggles which preceded this retreat, seem, judging by the result, to have been most serious and sanguinary. Four generals on the Imperial side are stated to have been killed, one of whom was the Minister of War from the kingdom of Poland. The whole machinery of the Russian Government had disappeared from that ancient capital with the Cossacks, and it was doubtful whether they would be able to reach the frontier, for they were hotly pursued by the Polish troops, headed by a native officer, named Klopick, who had acquired a reputation in the Spanish war.—This event must have an extraordinary influence upon the politics of Europe; for the Poles, from their attachment to liberty and national bravery, may be expected to sustain the first impulse which has been thus given to their efforts. A treaty is said to have been entered into between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, which, however, has no other effect than to give a formal complexion to relations that were well known to exist between these two powers. By this treaty the King of Naples engages to furnish 40,000 men for general service; but as both Monarchs understand that it would not be safe to leave the city of the South without guards, his Imperial Majesty has undertaken to give in charge to 15,000 of his militia the police of Naples. The Diet of Frankfort have done a sensible act, by declaring that Ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick is out of his senses, and, therefore, unfit to govern his subjects. Some important and, apparently, auspicious changes were about to be made in the government of Madrid, by the appointment of a minister for the Interior.—That Court and the French seem upon the eve of a quarrel, for the Spaniards are forming a *cordon* along the French frontier, and orders have been given to the French army to concentrate in force upon their side. The death of the Pope seems to have furnished much for discussional matter to the French Journalists. This Prince was an enemy to Austrian influence, as he proved, by refusing passage through his territories—the Key of Upper Italy and the Kingdom of Naples—to the troops of that power; and it is thought that the Emperor will strain every nerve to have a creature of his own as his successor. No person has been yet named, but the Conclave is already summoned.

DEATH OF M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

Of a domestic kind, the news of these papers is important. They relate the death of M. Benjamin Constant, one of the most eloquent speakers, and distinguished literary characters and intrepid asserters of liberty in France. He died at his house in Paris on Wednesday last, being 65 years of age. The proximate cause of his death was an injury which he sustained from an accident; but it was hastened, it is said, by an impatience of confinement from public business in the present momentous state of France.

M. Constant had seen and taken a part, more or less, in all the changes which have been witnessed by France for thirty years; but these vicissitudes have not had the effect of casting a shade over the fair fame of so long and so eventful a life, and his loss is mourned as a national calamity.—The Chamber of Deputies are to attend his funeral. The following character is given him by one of the papers:—"His whole life has been a perpetual struggle against aristocracy and all the oppressive powers; as public writer, Tribune Deputy, he has waged war thirty years against despotism in all shapes, and to him more than any other being belongs the credit of extinguishing it. He has died shrouded by his own glory." The ex-ministers have been removed to Luxemburg, preliminary to their trial, which takes place on the 15th, and the peace of Paris is placed in the keeping of Lafayette in the mean time, and during that important proceeding. Not only the National Guard but the troops of the line are under the command of the veteran, for fears are entertained of commotions in case of a judgment by the Chamber of Peers of any thing short of death. The order of proceedings as published, is closely analogous to the forms of English courts of law. It was reported that forty new Peers were to be created, twenty from the adherents of Bonaparte, and the remainder from the Chamber of Deputies and the members of the King's household. The government was proceeding with the fortifications of Paris and Lyons, but the occurrences at Warsaw will make them unnecessary. Goethe was still living, and his health had undergone a material change for the better.

ALGIERS, Nov. 23.—The Lieut. Gen. Commanding in Chief the troops before Algiers hastens to communicate the following letter and order of the day:

"At bivouac on the Atlas, 10 o'clock P. M. November 21.—After an obstinate battle, and which lasted 4 hours, the expeditionary corps of the African army has forced the passage of the Atlas.—The battle did not close until night. I am now 4 leagues from Medeah. To-morrow morning I shall be engaged in chastising severely some tribes who have taken part in the defence of the Atlas, and in the evening I shall try to reach Medeah, or return to Algiers, after showing those barbarians all that the army can do against them."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Bivouac of Atlas.

'Soldiers—The fires of your bivouacs, that on the heights of the Atlas seem to be at this moment confounded with the lights of the stars, announce to Africa the victory which you have achieved over fanatical and barbarous opponents, and the sort of people who accompany them.

'You have fought like giants, and the victory is yours.

'You are, soldiers, of the race of the brave; and true rivals of those of the revolution and of the empire.

'Receive the testimony of the satisfaction, of the esteem, and of the affection of your General in Chief. CLAUSEL'

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, Dec. 3.——A body of troops of the line, of about 1500 or 1800 strong, are expected at St. Sebastian and Irun. It is determined that the cordon to be established along the line of the Pyrenees shall amount to 20,000 men.

General Mina has left Bayonne for Bordeaux, where he intends to spend the winter.

The Spanish refugees have left their horses in the arrondissement of Bayonne, and agents are buying more on their account, which shows they have not abandoned all hope of returning to their native land.

It is said there is a plan in contemplation of forming a camp of French troops in the environs of Toulouse, for the purpose of marching in the direction of Piedmont or the Pyrenees, according as circumstances may dictate.

From the Atlas, 19th Dec.

Prince George of Cambridge, is now named for the crown of Belgium, and the hand of a French Princess.

The Spanish refugees are all in depot in the interior of France.

Warsaw, at the date of the despatches, was perfectly quiet. The Archduke Constantine was in retreat to the empire, and in a proclamation, he commits all the National and public property and persons to the honor of the Poles. A large army, however, is on the frontiers, and the Emperor may be less peaceable than the Arch Duke. The Poles have laid the foundation stone of their regained power, and will, in all probability, succeed in raising the superstructure.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The King learned the revolt at Warsaw, and the disturbances at Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment. 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Potsnam, (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capitol of the kingdom.

From the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—*Private Correspondence.*—The appointment of the Duc de Trevise (Marechal Mortier) to the situation of Ambassador of France to the Court of Russia, has elated all the politicians, who hail it as a proof that peace will not be disturbed; and in this view of the subject they are, perhaps, justified.

Paris, Dec. 9.—It is hardly necessary to direct your attention to the order of the day, issued by General Lafayette yesterday, which directs that every National Guard of Paris, and the Banlieu, comprising between 90,000 and 100,000 men, shall, although not actually on duty, remain permanently in uniform, and ready to act at a moment's notice. This was anticipated, but you will also observe that the illustrious general is also to have the command of the troops of the line comprising the garrison of Paris, during the trial of the Ministers, thus, in fact, superseding Gen. Pejola, the commandant of Paris.

This looks serious, and indicates an intention to enforce order and respect for the laws, even in the event of the acquittal of the Ministers of the capital charge, for it throws the onus upon him who cannot be suspected of a disposition, in the slightest degree, to protect illegally or unconstitutionally enemies of the people.

All the arrangements are of the same nature, and made with similar prudence, but it cannot be dissembled with the contemplated possibility of the acquittal of the accused.

The name of Fabvier is another pledge to the people that justice will be done. The Commandant of the National Guards, on duty at Luxembourgh during the proceedings, is, as you already know, to be an individual (a taper) whose romantic conspiracies and plots against the Bourbons, twice produced his condemnation to death. The sub-officer of the Garde Municipale, who is to have command of the party of the same corps to whom the internal guard of the prison is to be committed, is a man of the name of Martin, one of the most distinguished of the people during the three days.

The Duchess of Berri is held up by the Press to detestation, as having abetted, if not advised, all the measures contemplated by Charles X. and his favorite.

At length a real incendiary is believed to have been arrested, to whom the crime of causing the fires in Normandy will be brought home. The idea of tracing them to the ex-Ministers, is, as I anticipated, abandoned. It was of a piece with Lord Eldon's information—that Frenchmen were the instigators to similar crimes in England; and with Lord Stuart's alarm about an Irish conspiracy in Paris.

FRANCE.

The trial of the French ex-ministers commenced at Paris on the 15th December, before the Court of Peers. In all the avenues leading from the Prison to the Court was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great military force was present. The building was completely filled, but the distribution of places was so mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after ten o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers, preceded by Col. Festimel, the commandant of the prison of Luxemburg; they immediately sat upon the chairs provided for them.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeanor,) were very pale and wan. Chantelauze, appeared on the verge of the grave. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to his elevation appeared now to have entirely deserted him: he looked round with evident anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful hue to his aspect. Polignac is 50 years of age, Peyronnet 52, Chantelauze 43, and Guernon de Ranville 43. At half past ten o'clock the prisoners were conducted to the bar, and were followed by the whole corps of their counsel. As soon as the prisoners were seated, a number of witnesses were introduced. The President then entered, and all Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The business of the trial then commenced, but it is impossible for us at present to enter into any detail thereof.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

A peaceful, but strongly developed revolution has commenced in Switzerland. Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure have adopted the resolution taken by Zurich, Argovie and Appenzel, and declare that the period has arrived for effecting changes in their constitution. Their government yielding to those representations, tranquillity has not been disturbed.

The last accounts from Algiers bring the news of the defeat and submission of the Bey of Titteri; thus the Algerine territory is coming by degrees under the dominion of France. How the change of time makes people view things in a different light. The occupation would have given rise to a war during the Empire, but at the present day the north of Africa is conquered without any opposition.

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th December—the latest paper:—

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more interest than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Archduke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

Though in a more distant quarter of Europe, we confess that we look to this revolution with more satisfaction than to that which recently occurred in France or Belgium. Poland has been oppressed by the unrelenting hand of despotism for many years. It had not the least shadow of free institutions, but was under the sway of a pure, unmixed despotism—a despotism not contented with a mere civil tyranny, but besetting the paths of domestic life, and polluting even the privacy of the chamber with a degrading system of espionage.

The oppression which the Russians practised in Poland can scarcely be believed. No man in any station in life was permitted to marry or to dispose of his inheritance without a license from the government. Most persons possessed of any influence were compelled to live in solitude upon their own estates, and not permitted to pass even the frontiers of one province to another without a passport obtained by the most degrading supplications. Thus, whilst the Russians were traveling in every quarter of Europe, a Polish traveler was scarcely so much as seen. Poland was imprisoned, as it were, within her own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia, who exhausted every species of tyranny and exaction upon the people.

Every mind of common feeling must rejoice at the attempt made by such a people, be the event what it may, to regain their freedom. Whatever sympathy may be excited for France and Belgium, it must be recollected that they were already in possession of liberal forms of government; whilst the Poles were almost the only unemancipated slaves in Europe—the *adscripti glebæ* of the dark feudal ages; the monuments of those barbarous times when the common multitude of mankind was as little regarded as the beasts of the field.

That the day of vengeance would come upon the descendants of Catharine the Great, for the infamous spoliation of Poland forty years ago, no man, who trusted in the Providential course of human events, could for a moment doubt; but we did not think it so near at hand. It is our sincere wish that another Sobieski or Kosciusko may arise to direct the arms and councils of the Poles in this great struggle for their freedom. Europe, we hope, will stand by us as an impartial spectator, though in such a case it will be impossible to be an indifferent one. Austria and Prussia will not dare to interfere: first because they will apprehend the extension of the insurrection to Silisia and Pomerania, their own unholy portion of the original spoil of Poland: and next because they must naturally dread the resentment of every free-born mind in Europe, and the honest discontent and opposition of their own soldiery and people, if they should interpose, and aid in the flagitious attempt of riveting anew the chains of Russians upon these gallant insurgents.

In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place. Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggressions upon others. The present stock jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—that "in case Austria and Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it should be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations."

From the National Gazette.

TEXT.—"The bank of the United States cannot exist without perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States."—*President's Message.*

COMMENTARY.—The State of Tennessee repealed its old laws against the Bank, and invited it into the State.

The State of Mississippi within the last month did the same.

The last mail has brought the printed report of the Joint Committee of three members of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, appointed to examine the condition of the State Bank of Alabama, which concludes as follows:

"In closing this report, your Committee feel it a duty they owe to themselves, as well as to the President and Directors, to bear testimony *to the judicious arrangement made with the Branch Bank of the United States at Mobile*, whereby *a more enlarged and confidential circulation of the paper of this Bank* has taken place: and the consequence has been, that this institution has not found it necessary to import any specie within the last year, which has heretofore been a subject of annual expense; and the calls for specie within the last year have only amounted to the sum of $29,433, a sum very inconsiderable when compared with previous years; and may well be attributed *to the harmony existing between these two institutions, and the mutual confidence reposed in each other.*"

From the Baltimore American.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Sanford's Report, in the Senate, on the 15th December, on the state of the coins, and on the amendments which may be expedient in the laws concerning them, states the currency of the country to amount to 85 millions, consisting of 77 millions of bank notes, and 8 millions of coins; there are, besides, 15 millions of coins estimated to be held by the banks; in all one hundred millions.

Though gold is constantly coined at the mint, we have no gold coins in circulation. This result arises from too low a valuation of gold compared with silver, which was established in 1792, on the principle that one pound of gold is equal in value to fifteen of silver. This valuation, which was originally too low, is still more so now; the consequence is, that our gold coins have ceased to be used as money; they are purchased as merchandise, at a considerable premium over silver, and are used in manufactures or exported to Europe.—This inconvenience (for it is such) may be remedied, and the use of both species of coins secured, by adjusting the legal relative value of the two metals according to their relative market value. Experience has shown that a suitable adjustment of this sort will secure adequate portions of the two coins during a long period. Among the advantages to be obtained, is the repression of a constant tendency, under existing circumstances, to an excess of paper money; the latter being less used when large payments can be made in gold. "Credit is a substitute for money; but it is a substitute dependent on local and temporary opinion, and the casualities of human affairs, and is liable to great abuses." The introduction of gold would to a great extent afford the convenience now given by paper, without exposing the public, these fluctuations of its credit and soundness.

In regard to the true relative value of gold to silver, the Report says:

If we take the relative value of gold and silver in the American countries from which we receive these metals, to be sixteen to one, and the average of the relative value of the two metals in all Europe, to be 15.85 to 1, the medium between these valuations is 15.925 to 1; and the ratio coincides very nearly with the proportion deduced from those actual prices which prevail in this country, when both silver and gold are exported to Europe.

It also remarks that there are reasons of great weight for assigning a high valuation to gold in relation to silver. Thus—

The labor of counting or weighing the coins which may be necessary for a remittance to a foreign country, is less in the case of gold than in the case of silver; and where all other circumstances are equal, this reason alone produces the exportation of gold rather than silver.

When the relative value of the two species of coins accords exactly with the relative market value of the two metals, gold coins are exported in preference to silver coins; the risk and expense of exportation being greater in the case of silver, than in the case of gold.

When gold and silver sent to Europe, and especially to England, have arrived, gold is in general converted into the money of the country or available funds, somewhat sooner than silver; and gold is, for this reason, a better remittance.

Gold is rising in value, in relation to silver. During the last three hundred years, gold has, with some temporary exceptions, been gradually advancing in value: during the last 20 years, enhancement of gold in respect to silver, has been quite as great as it had ever before been, during any equal period; and gold still continues to rise. The immense power of machinery which has been bro't into use in our time, is fully applicable and is now applied to mines of silver; and the quantity of silver extracted from the earth, has from this cause been already greatly increased. The quantity of gold obtained from the earth, has not been much increased by any recent improvement of art. The present progress of change certainly is, to raise gold and depreciate silver, in respect to each other; and it is highly probable that gold will continue to rise and silver to fall, in the future course of their relative value.

Mr. S. thinks that the ratio of 16 to 1 proposed by Mr. Ingraham and Mr. White, though recommended by the consideration that this is the proportion adopted by Spain and Portugal, and all America except the United States, is, however, too high. Upon all the facts, he prefers the ratio of 15.9 to 1, and submits a bill accordingly.

Re-Election of the President.—We received, at a late hour, as copied from the Washington *Globe*, the authorised announciation of that official organ, that General Jackson had consented to stand as a candidate for re-election, for another term.—With the division going on in his party—with a large body of his former friends in favor of another candidate actually nominated—with the current of popular opinion against him for his official recommendation of absurd measures—with his own warmly expressed opinion in direct opposition to his proposed course—with all these staring the reflecting reader in the face, we ask, what will be his prospect of success?—Meanwhile, let us look at a declaration contained in his late message:—

"It was for this reason that, in connexion with the amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of President, *I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer*, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence, that *its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created.* THE AGENT MOST LIKELY TO CONTRAVENE THIS DESIGN OF THE CONSTITUTION IS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. In order particularly, that *his appointment* may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any *improper influences;* in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power and the weakness of its possessor will admit. *I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term.*"

We have not leisure to-day to follow up the reflections suggested by the above—nor to comment upon the anomalous proceedings of the President. We may renew the subject hereafter.—*Conn. Mirror.*

A late number of the New England Palladium, noticing females dressed in December, in the drapery of June, observes:—"The cotton or silk stockings, the prunella shoes, straw hats, nodding with artificial rose buds, cannot conceal from the imagination, though they do not disclose to the eye, the grim and terrible train of attendants, in the winter reign of female beauty.

But the eyes of a friend, as well as a physician, may see fever, consumption and death, pressing onward, to foreclose the forfeit that vanity has laid upon life.

We do not suppose ourselves any more mad than St. Paul before Festus, when we declare our belief, that if the gentlemen should, *for a day in the winter*, be as thinly robed as the ladies, there would be mortality among the lordly sex, as great as the slaughter at Bunker's Hill."

Tuscaloosa Coal.—A small quantity of this article had reached Mobile, and has been tried in the Office of the Patriot; it is said to be an excellent article. The editor of the Patriot says—"We invite such of our friends as desire economy in fuel, love a cheerful and constant fire, or would eschew a smoky room to 'call and examine.'"

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 52, Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	5
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	do
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	1
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	¼	Chenango	2
Northampton	¼	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	¼	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	1
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	une
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	½
		New Hampshire, gen.	½

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 33 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by LEX. Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞ Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7—6t & w 6t

GLUE MANU

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

THE ALDERMAN.—A letter from Harrisburgh states the probability that *Leonard S. Johns* will be appointed in the place of William Steele, dec. We admire this selection prodigiously: there are various reasons in favor of it. In the first place, Mr. Johns is a *printer*, and this will make the *tenth* appointment of printers in this congressional district: Secondly, Mr. Johns already holds *one* appointment under his excellency Governor Wolf: Thirdly, Mr. Johns has only resided in this county two or three years, and it is highly desirable that those men who have had the presumption to be born here, or the folly to come here fifteen or twenty years ago, should be convinced of their errors.

JUDICIARY BILL.—Our readers will find, upon reference to our Congress head, that the bill for the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Law was rejected by a majority of 137 to 51. This result is truly gratifying. The section proposed to be repealed is the principal bond of our union, and its repeal would have been a glorious triumph to the *nullifiers*.

The report of Mr. Buchanan against the repeal, is a very satisfactory, though by no means a forcible or powerful explanation of the question in controversy. We will endeavor to give it a place in our columns at some early day. In other parts of our state, it would perhaps be unnecessary to publish this report; but in this county, circumstances render it expedient.

In the great debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne, last winter, the former gentleman contended that the Supreme Court had the right to declare a state law unconstitutional: Mr. Hayne denied this right. Mr. Snowden, the then editor of the Mercury, as in duty bound, took part with Col. Hayne, and, on the 16th of March, made the following alarming threat:—

"We shall probably hereafter avail ourselves of the remarks of General Hayne, to show the *republican principles* of the man, (Mr. Webster,) *whose profound constitutional views would subject the sovereignty of a state to the supervision and control of the Judges of the Supreme Court.*"

Mr. Snowden's *republican principles* would make our state legislatures omnipotent: happily, however, for our country, our representatives in Congress are not such devoted partisans as are some of our editors. Truly the Pennsylvania delegation have given Mr. Snowden a severe rebuff, and have adopted, with extraordinary unanimity, the *republican principles* of Mr. Webster, *which "subject the sovereignty of a state to the supervision and control of the Judges of the Supreme Court."* Pennsylvania sanctions the *republican principles* of Mr. Webster with a unanimous voice—*twenty-one* votes, Denny, Gilmore, and all,—not one Pennsylvanian to countenance the views of Col. Hayne and John M. Snowden.

Annexed we give a table, showing the votes from the different states, and the number absent:

	Ayes.	*Noes.*	*Absent.*
Maine,	6	1	0
New Hampshire,	3	2	1
Vermont,	4	0	1
Massachusetts,	13	0	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0
Connecticut,	6	0	0
New York,	22	3	3
New Jersey,	5	0	1
Pennsylvania,	21	0	5
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	8	0	1
Ohio,	13	0	1
Virginia,	6	12	4
North Carolina,	6	4	3
South Carolina,	2	7	0
Georgia,	0	6	1
Alabama,	1	2	0
Louisiana,	2	1	0
Mississippi,	0	1	0
Missouri,	0	1	0
Tennessee,	4	3	2
Kentucky,	4	8	0
Indiana,	2	0	1
Illinois,	0	0	1
	137	51	25

From this it appears that ten states gave unanimous votes *against* the repealing bill, and three unanimous votes *for* the bill.—*Six* states gave majorities against the repealing bill, and *four* states majorities for the repeal. The sixteen states which voted *against* the repealing bill, contained, in 1820, a population of 6,781,314, of whom 434,336 were slaves. The seven states which voted *for* the repealing bill, contained 2,743,348, of whom 1,050,000 were slaves. The free citizens in the states *against* the bill, 6,286,978; the free citizens in the states favorable to the bill, 1,693,384—almost four to one in favor of subjecting *"the sovereignty of the states to the control and supervision of the Judges of the Supreme Court.*

For the Gazette.

THE POOR.—The present season presses particularly hard upon the poor of the city and vicinage, and it becomes the duty of the benevolent and humane to search out and relieve, as far as possible, the many indigent sufferers. There are many more cases of actual suffering than most people think of. I have the authority of one of the overseers for saying that the number is *much greater than usual.*—On going to see a family, a few days since, I found them really suffering, and was informed that they had been several days at a time without flour, or the means of procuring any. The husband, a drunken sot, spent all his time and money in the grog shop, whilst his family at home were suffering the most acute famine. The family consisted of an interesting female with five small children, and, although starving, the family were kept clean and in good order. She declared she had been brought up well, and never knew what want was; and she was candid to declare she was "ashamed to beg."—How many such families might be found in this city and vicinity, and suffering in a like manner. Let the pious, the benevolent, and the humane, be up and doing.

A CITIZEN.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.—We find the following paragraph in the last Rock Spring (Ill.) paper:—"The report of the Commissioners, and of their engineer, laid before the legislature, presents an astounding fact! It appears that the country intervening between the Chicago, and that portion of the Des Plaines, where the canal must strike that river, of 13¼ miles, is based upon hard limestone, covered with a strata of soil about half the depth the canal is required to be from the surface, to receive the waters of the lake as a feeder, and that this bed of rock (ascertained by various borings,) will make that section of 18¼ miles cost more than *one million five hundred thousand dollars*: more than double the amount of what the whole expense of the canal for 72 miles has been computed at. Consequently the project of making the lake a feeder must be abandoned. The engineer suggests the *probability* of obtaining a supply of water from the Calimick, a stream that empties into lake Michigan about 15 miles south, but no survey has been made. Not a few who feel deeply interested in opening this communication with lake Michigan begin to express their decided conviction in favor of a *railroad* across this tract."

CONGRESS.

January 29.—In the Senate, the Chair announced a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on iron; and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler. A memorial was also presented to the President, from sundry citizens of New Jersey, complaining of the high duties on articles used in ship building, and praying for their reduction. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Dickerson to refer this memorial to the Committee on Manufactures, and the motion of Mr. Hayne to refer it to the Committee on Commerce; in which the first motion was advocated by Messrs. Dickerson and Foot; and opposed by Messrs. Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, King, and Silsbee. The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the memorial was, on motion of Mr. Webster, laid on the table. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Buchanan resumed his argument against the respondent, and concluded at half past two o'clock; when the Court adjourned until Monday.

The bill reported by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the 25th section of the Judicial act, subjecting the decrees or judgments of State Courts to the revision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the first business taken up in the House. Mr. Crawford called for the question upon it; and the call being sustained, the main question was put, and the bill was, upon a division by yeas and nays, rejected, by a vote of 137 to 51. The resolution introduced by Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duties on brown sugar imported into the United States, was, upon the motion of Mr. White, of Louisiana, postponed until Wednesday, 2d February. Various other resolutions were acted upon; after which the House, on motion of Mr. Coleman, went into a Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the impeachment. At 3 o'clock, they returned, reported, and adjourned.

Monday January 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Sanford introduced a bill concerning vessels employed in the Whale Fisheries; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one by Mr. Sprague, from Maine, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, a motion, submitted by Mr. Tazewell, that the Court would then pronounce judgment in the case, was adopted; and the Vice President, having successively asked each Senator whether the respondent was guilty or not guilty, was answered by twenty-one Senators voting guilty, and twenty-two Senators not guilty. The Vice President then pronounced James H. Peck, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri, not guilty of the charge as exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented, and referred to the appropriate committees. The Speaker laid before the House memorials from the States of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, on the subject of Sunday mails; which were laid upon the table.—After several reports had been made and acted upon, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill for the construction of a custom house in the city of New York; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.—Mr. Mercer from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorise the subscription of stock to the Alexandria Canal Company; which was disposed of in a similar way with the foregoing bill, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the House proceed, on Wednesday, the 2d February, to the election of a printer for the next Congress.

Upon the bill for regulating the compensation of clerks in the Post Office Department, Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment, providing that such additional clerks as might be requisite, should not receive a salary exceeding $800 per annum. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and repaired to the Senate chamber in order to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At one o'clock they returned. Various bills from the Senate were then taken up, and passed through their proper stages; and the bill authorising the transportation of foreign merchandise, by land or water, with the benefit of debenture, was read a third time and passed. The motion to re-consider the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill, was taken up; and after some discussion, in which Messrs. M'Coy, Duncan, Vance, Bell, and Irwin, of Ohio, took part, it was negatived by a vote of 109 to 82. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the further discussion of the bill relative to the claims of ex-President Monroe.

The Judiciary.—Our readers will perceive (a large proportion of them, we are persuaded, with great satisfaction,) that the House of Representatives promptly met and decisively settled the question of the proposed repeal of the 25th section of the venerable act of Congress commonly known by the name of the Judiciary Act. To announce the question in a few words, it was upon a proposition to repeal, *as being unconstitutional*, (after more than forty years' action under it) that part of the Judiciary act extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, over final decisions in State Courts which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, (four against three in Committee,) to repeal the section conferring, or rather regulating the mode of exercising this jurisdiction.

This bill was, as a matter of course, read a first time, and as a matter of course, also, would have received its second reading, but for the objection made to its second reading by Mr. Doddridge, of Virginia, who excepted to it on the ground that the bill, being of equivalent consequence to a bill *to repeal the Union*, ought not to be allowed to be so much as entertained by that House. Upon this objection, the question, according to the rules of the House, assumes this form: "Shall the bill be rejected?" On that question coming up on Saturday, the *Previous Question* was agreed to, precluding debates; and the main question being taken, the bill was rejected by 137 votes to 51—a most decisive majority, which would have been enlarged, had the question been upon the final passage of the bill, by the votes of several who voted *against* rejection, either from a desire to hear an argument upon it, or to have an opportunity of voting upon amendments which might be proposed with a view to a modification of the 25th section, to the absolute repeal of which they were themselves unequivocally opposed. We know of two gentleman whose votes are thus to be accounted for, and it is probable there are more of them. *Poulson.*

Duty on Blankets.—Mr. Benton has given notice that he will introduce a bill into Congress for the *reduction* of the duty on Indian Blankets, because the article is not produced in the United States!—We know not whether Mr. Benton's views are in favor of protection or not, but he has been very strangely misinformed, in regard to the production of Blankets, if his notice is the result of his best information in the case. We have a factory in this place exclusively devoted to the manufacture of Blankets, and we announced, some months since, that it was producing, upon an average, two hundred per week. There are also several other establishments in the United States of a similar kind, now in successful operation. The Blankets produced here, we know are admitted, by N. York importers, to be far superior to the imported article—and they are sold at the same price. They are *cheaper*, then, by the whole difference of quality, than the English fabric, and the quantity in the country is rapidly increasing.—*Buffalo Journal.*

A good receipt—if potent.—To remove ice from door steps, &c. throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may easily be removed with a shovel.

From the Buffalo Journal.

Conewango Canal.—The subject of a canal from the Erie canal at Buffalo to the Allegheny river, through the valley of the Conewango, which has been suffered to sleep for two years past, is again to be brought before the legislature, and, we should presume, under the most favorable prospects. A petition to the legislature was adopted at a meeting at Lodi, on the 20th ult. praying that body, if former surveys have not been sufficiently accurate, to authorize an accurate one the ensuing season. A petition has also been circulated here, and we believe in many other towns upon the route.

The "rival route," as it is called, to this, lies through Livingston county, from Olean to Rochester, and is one liable to so many objections, that we see not how they are to be overcome. The canal, by that route, will be, as stated in the petition adopted at Lodi, 97 miles longer, will have 494 feet more of lockage, and will exceed the Conewango in expense, by estimate, 872,276 dollars. The work, then, would strike the Allegheny at Olean, a point where that river is not navigable, save in a freshet; while by the Conewango valley, the river will be reached at Warren, the ordinary and natural head of steam boat navigation from New Orleans, via Pittsburgh.

We have not room, at present, to dwell upon this interesting subject, but we trust that, with the above facts in view, it will not be lost sight of, nor the interests of the state therein jeopardied by any neglect.

By a private letter from a member of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, received by a Member of Congress, we are glad to learn that the representatives of the people of that State have spoken, trumpet-tongued, a very intelligible language on the subject of these modern reforms of the errors of their fathers. A resolution was lately introduced into the house of Delegates (whose members were chosen in October last) contemplating an alteration of the constitution of the United States so as to allow an appeal to the Senate of the United States from the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases involving the constitutionality of State laws, and requiring *the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate* to declare a state law unconstitutional. After a short discussion the question was decided by yeas and nays, *fifty-nine* members voting against the proposition, and *two* in favor of it: Thirty to one.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the National Gazette.

The execution of twelve students of the "Military School of Ensigns" at Warsaw, is mentioned as the immediate provocation of the revolt. Much blood was shed, and a number of officers of high rank killed or wounded. We must regard the event as altogether of great consequence. It may operate for a short time as a diversion in favor of France; but it seems to us to render more probable a general and obstinate contest between the old governments and the revolutionary parties. France will be the eager and mighty champion of the latter;—the ministry and political institutions of Great Britain must undergo considerable modifications before she will become a real and faithful ally. The British rulers were still much embarrassed with the disturbances, amounting to anarchy, in the counties. Tranquillity prevailed in France, though business continued stagnant. The trial of the ex-ministers, which was conducted in an orderly manner, absorbed public attention. No farther hostilities of any importance had occurred in Belgium; and nothing decisive was announced with regard to the questions which had been submitted to the National Congress and the plenipotentiaries of the allied powers.—*National Gazette.*

I have seen a letter to-day from Paris, in which the writer, a very intelligent person, describes the enthusiasm of the Parisians in favor of the Poles to be ardent enough to encounter every sacrifice in support of the revolution begun at Warsaw; and he adds that the French will not willingly even suffer the Russians to interfere, but, on the contrary, if the King of the French should not coincide with the public sentiment of this point, he will not remain one the Throne six months longer.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

PARIS, December 15.—The Grand Duke Constantine was unable to cross the Vistula at Warsaw, in order to effect his retreat by Praga, upon the road to Grodno and Velna, as had been stated in the first accounts of the Polish insurrection.—The bridge of boats over the Vistula was destroyed. The Prince and his troops were, therefore, obliged to retreat by the route of Volhynia.—He was at Gera on the 4th December. It would appear, from the course of his march, that it is his intention to cross the Vistula at Pulawy, and proceed on to Lublin, a Polish city, situated on the road to Volhynia and Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. This retreat is the result of a Convention, and is executed without any hostility between the Russians and Poles.

It seems certain that the Russians were not animated by any enthusiastic feelings against the liberty of Poland, and that they only fought during the insurrection for the purpose of defending themselves. In point of fact, those regiments are chiefly composed of Volhynians, Lithuanians, and Galicians, all sons of the ancient kingdom of Poland.

Prussia and Austria will, no doubt, send troops into those parts of Poland which were allotted to them at the time of the partition. The Prussian General Grolman has already set out to form a junction at Glogau with the division of the army of the Order, which is about to enter the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland.) Marshal Diebitsch has quitted Berlin to return with the utmost haste to St. Petersburgh.

Census of North Carolina.—The population of North Carolina is 738,470—showing an increase since the last census in 1820 of 96,641, or rather more than fifteen per cent in ten years.

The whole number of whites, is	472,433
of slaves,	246,462
of free colored,	19,575

"We gather," says the Raleigh Register, "from the returns, the astonishing fact, that there are in the State 1466 individuals who are deaf and dumb! Of these 615 are white, and 851 are colored.

"We are equally surprised to find, that there are in North Carolina, 304 persons who have attained to the age of 100 years and upwards! Of these 49 only are white—the remaining 255, being colored persons."

Georgia.—The census of all the counties in Georgia, with the exception of Chatham, has been received, and shows a population of 502,337. It is estimated that Chatham county contains 16,000; which gives a total of 518,337. The colored population amounts to 210,048. The population of Georgia in 1820, was 340,989. The representative population is about 424,200; so that if the ratio should be increased to any number below 54,000, Georgia will be entitled to another member of Congress.

Virginia.—In 1790 the "Ancient Dominion" contained within her boundaries one fifth of the whole political power of the Confederation—was twice as large as New York, and one third larger than Pennsylvania. But the tables are now turned. Her political weight in the scale will be just one half that of New York, in the Congress under the new census, and one third less than that of Pennsylvania. She will have to take rank with Ohio, a State that was not in existence when she was in the zenith of her prosperity.

Missouri.—The returns of the census of this state, give an aggregate of 134,889 souls. In 1820, 66,586. Increase, 68,303. The tide of emigration seems not to have extended so fully to her as to Illinois, which gains two members of Congress, while Missouri will gain but one.

Pope Pius VIII. died in November. The Prince, says the London Herald, was raised to the Holy See in 1829, was a man of mild manners and unassuming good sense. The possession of the latter he proved in a high degree by the instant and cordial acknowledgment which he made of the change of government in France, almost the last act of his reign.

One pound of Sea Island Cotton, costing 20 cents, is spun into fine lace, which is sold for 94 guineas, or about $300. Such is the wonderful influence of skill in increasing the value of a material comparatively worthless. A few years ago, when manufactures had made comparatively but little progress, cotton yarn No. 100, was sold in England at 38s. The same description is now reduced to 4s. per pound.—*Providence Journal.*

Jackson and Johnson.—A few days since, as the Deputy Keeper of Bridewell was preparing the annual return of the number of persons committed during the last year, he was surprised to find that under the letter J, more than *five sixths* of the names were Jackson and Johnson. This curiosity prompted him to look over the books for two years preceding, in which he found the same proportion.—*New York paper.*

The Dutch King.—His Majesty is a plain, worthy, ill-favored person, who, if a private individual, would make a respectable country gentleman, as far as talent is concerned, perhaps, of the second or third order. As a statesman, he is laborious, plodding, dull, meddling, and therefore mischievous. His Majesty is for doing every thing himself, and therefore nothing is done, or at least, nothing well done.—His Majesty rises at five in the morning, commences business with the dawn, and often sacrifices his dinner to the luxuries of his portfolio. All this industry would be commendable and valuable if under the guidance of a sound Administration; but it is not, and his Majesty only busies himself in vulgar details, which a cheaper clerk would better perform. His Majesty, as a private individual, is known to be one of the wealthiest Princes in Europe.—Now, as he was the pennyless pensioner of a foreign state before the last fifteen years, it would be incumbent on one who claims the exclusive management of the national finances, to explain how he has become so suddenly opulent. Either his Civil List is far too heavy for the comparatively small nation over which he has ruled, or he has had recourse to other means, still less creditable, for adding to his private fortune.—*Correspondence of the Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 3d inst., by M. B. Lowrie, Esq., Mr. ROBERT HENRY, to Miss HANNAH M'CLOSKEY, both of this city.

WOOL HATS.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL HATS, by *ALLEN & GRANT.*
February 8—tf

STUARTS ESSAYS
ON THE
PRIZE QUESTION.

HOGAN & Co. Booksellers, Corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "An Essay on the Prize Question, whether the use of distilled liquors, or traffic in them, is compatible at the present time, with making a profession of Christianity!" By *Moses Stuart*, professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Feb 8—3

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO., Booksellers, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*An abridgment of Elements of Criticism*" by the *Hon. Henry Home, of Kames.* Edited by John Frost, A. M. Feb. 8—4t.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of
M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,
have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.
S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.
Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

S. P. DARLINGTON & CO.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

ARE RECEIVING, and will open during this month, a large and general assortment of
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c.
Together with SCYTHES of every kind, which they will sell low at wholesale.

N. B.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to us for more than six months, will do well to call and settle their accounts, and save costs.
February 8—6t S. P. D. & Co.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

TO LET,

BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
February 4, 1830.—tf A. *Allegheny*

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 8, 1830—tf

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 19th day of February instant, in the town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, a BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, 27 feet front, and 49 feet back, with a cellar under, and a good well of water; suitable for a store or tavern. A considerable credit will be given. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
JOHN STANLEY, Jr.
N. B.—Should the house not be sold, it will be for rent. February 4—3t*.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Alexandria Turnpike Road, will meet at the house of General James Murray, at Murraysville, on Monday, the 7th day of March, to elect three Managers to conduct the concerns of the company for one year.
SAM'L JACK,
February 1.—3t* Treasurer.

TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday (28th day) of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Greensburgh; when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
HENRY KIEL, Tailor.
Greensburgh, January 25—w5t

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants, and others inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No 59.
JAMES GRAY,
January 25—w5t Fourth street.

COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.
Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.
The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chillicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren, O.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—w4mo

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

New York Wholesale Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl street, for the transaction of the General Fancy Dry Goods Business.
A. G. COCHRAN,
F. COCHRAN.
New York, September 24, 1830.

A. G. & F. Cochran have now on hand such an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles, in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods.
Black and color'd Italian Lustrings;
Imitation plain and changeable do:
Black, col'd and chang. Gros de Naples, and fig'd do. in great variety;
Col'd, chang. black and blue black Marcellines;
5-4 black and colored Bombazines;
Crepe de Lyon; Plain and fig'd Mandarin;
Plain and fig'd Poplins, Algerines, Palmyrines, of the newest styles;
French Prints & Ginghams, & Foulard Muslins;
Pongees, and other articles for ladies' dresses;
Spitalfield and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs
Gros de Naples, Gauze & Crape Hdkfs & Scarfs;
Silk and Kid Stocks and Fancy Cravats;
Bl'k and col'd Italian Cravats and Imitation do;
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horseskin Gloves;
Gros de Naples and Gauze Gar Ribbons; Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles;
English and French Silk Hose; Half Hose;
Embr. and open work do.
Linen Cambric and Cambric Hdkfs;
Black and col'd French Crapes; worsted, barege, brown, cotepaly, &c. &c.
Sewing Silks, and Twists; Braids;
Fancy Buttons, Hooks, Eyes, &c. &c.

Will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobinets, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings; Caps, Capes, Pelerines, Chemisetts; Black and White Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-4, 5-4, 1-8, and 8-4 Thibet Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. &c.

A. G. & F. Cochran have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly, as fresh Goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year: all of which they now offer for sale at low prices, and on the most liberal terms. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.
Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity. New York, Dec. 21—w3m.

V. B. HORTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET—
January 11—w6mo.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

TO all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities, superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this valuable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

Lancaster county, Pa., March 5, 1829.

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address for the public good, and to inform you of the works of Divine Providence, produced through the agency of the valuable medicine called De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the country, who, finding my disease a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of the above medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good; I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my family and doctors, performed a perfect cure. With due respect, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JACOB RANDSKOM.

DR. RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS!

An invaluable remedy for Indigestion in its most complicated forms.

OF the variety of diseases to which the human system is subject, few are more stubborn, none more distressing or destructive to the constitution, than Indigestion or Sour Stomach. The disease prevails to a great extent and has so generally baffled the skill of the faculty, that a remedy easy of administration is truly a desideratum in every place. The truth of this statement is confirmed by the experiments of thousands who have suffered under it, who, after having used many remedies to no purpose, are now obliged to have recourse to such palliatives, as they may chance to find most conducive to their comfort. By Indigestion is meant loss of appetite, and great weakness, particularly of the legs, and a wasting of the whole system, Heartburn, or any uneasy sensation of heat about the pit of the stomach, which is sometimes attended with nausea or sickness of the stomach and vomiting, belching up of water, which is generally sour, paleness of the countenance, costiveness, languor, giddiness, lowness of spirits, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, flatulency, &c.

These symptoms vary in different persons, some experiencing more of them, and some less, each in the order and degree of his own particular case.

These Pills act as a powerful tonic, neutralise the acid upon the stomach, give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, restore the appetite, remove nausea at the stomach, and ultimately recover the health of the patient. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a *safe and mild* purgative, and are not surpassed by any medicine.

As a proof of the pre-eminent virtues of these Pills, over all Anti-Dyspeptic remedies, the proprietor inserts the following copy of a letter dated

BALTIMORE COUNTY, June 9, 1828.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Rush's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. I have suffered under that disease, in most of its forms, for upwards of four years, have traveled much, and had the advice of several eminent physicians, none of which were of much service to me, and I had lost almost every hope of ever being restored to health. I had lost upwards of forty pounds of flesh, and become so weak (particularly in my legs) that I found the least exercise excessively fatiguing. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of your Pills, I determined to give them a trial, anticipating from the use of them no better result than had attended the use of all the other remedies I had taken—but in this I was happily disappointed. In a few days I found my appetite much improved, my food rested easy on my stomach, my sleep restored, and in the course of a few weeks I felt myself a new creature. It is now nearly four months since, and I have had no return of the disease. Some of my neighbors, whom I recommended the Pills to, have used them with like good effect. Considering your Pills therefore an invaluable medicine, I cannot withhold my feeble testimony in their favor.

I am, sir, your obliged and humble servant,
[Signed] J. B. HARRIS.

Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Also, by CHAS. AVERY & Co. corner of Second and Wood streets. January 28—5

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish, in a consecutive series, such of the Chancery Reports of England, as have not been heretofore published in the United States, in a condensed form. The plan of the work will be similar to the Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court Reports, and will be edited by Richard Peters, Esquire.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simons & Stuart, and 2d Russell: the subsequent ones, the whole of the later Chancery Decisions in the High Court of Chancery.

Price to Subscribers $5, handsomely bound in calf: to non-subscribers $5 50. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & Co. 95 Market street, who are agents for the work.
January 14, 1831.—w4t.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	E. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westerveldt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-No. Lottery; Nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,505	102	25
5	1,000	102	20
5	500	1479	10
5	400	11475	5
10	300	——	
20	200	13395 prizes	$136,880
35	100	20825 blanks	

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. February 4, 1831.

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Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

February 4, 1831.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 14.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, No. 14 of Harper's Family Library, containing a Narrative of the Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, with Illustrations of their Climate, Geology, and Natural History, and an account of the Whale Fishery, with engravings, and a Chart of the Polar Seas, by Professor Jameson, Leslie, and Murray. JOHN I. KAY & CO.

February 1.—3t. No. 95, Market Street.

JUST rec'd and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Vol. 2nd *Moore's Life of Byron—Harper's Family Library, No.* 14: Polar Seas and Regions, with maps and illustrations—*Hinton's Views of the United States, Parts* 1 and 2. Feb. 1.

NEW LONDON ANNUALS.—*The Humorist*, by W. H. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," &c. Embellished by fifty engravings, exclusive of numerous vignettes, from designs by the late T. Rowlandson.—*The Comic Offering*, or Ladies Melange of Literary mirth, for 1831. Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Corner of Front and Market streets.

February 1.—3t.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

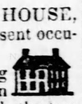
THE STEAM BOAT HIGHLANDER, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river.—For freight or passage, apply to

M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.

Feb. 1.—3t 81 Front street.

☞ Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.



ALSO, The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. DAVIS,

Jan 11—7t. No. 45 Front street.

☞ *BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.

JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }

January 14, 1831.—6w.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

GREAT CURIOSITY!!

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have lately received a large collection of approved editions of Roman Catholic Books, among which are Doway Bibles and Testaments in splendid binding, Manuals, Vade Mecums, Prayer Books, Missals, Catechisms, &c. which they offer for sale low. Jan. 14.—8t

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830.) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec

January 11, 1831—tf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road*;" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.